

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
2 May 2002 (02.05.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/34653 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **B65G 54/02**,
E21B 7/18, B03C 1/12

(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP01/12575

(22) International Filing Date: 26 October 2001 (26.10.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
00203730.7 26 October 2000 (26.10.2000) EP

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except CA): **SHELL
INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ
B.V.** [NL/NL]; Carel van Bylandtlaan 30, NL-2596 HR
The Hague (NL).

(71) Applicant (for CA only): **SHELL CANADA LIMITED**
[CA/CA]; 400 - 4th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P
2H5 (CA).

(72) Inventor: **BLANGE, Jan, Jette**; Volmerlaan 8, NL-2288
GD Rijswijk (NL).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,
SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA,
ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,
TG).

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of
amendments

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*



WO 02/34653 A1

(54) Title: DEVICE FOR TRANSPORTING PARTICLES OF MAGNETIC MATERIAL

(57) Abstract: A device for transporting particles of a magnetic material in a selected direction, the device comprising a support member having a support surface (21) for supporting the particles, the support surface extending in the selected direction, a magnet (28) arranged to generate a magnetic field retaining the magnetic particles on the support surface, the magnetic field having at least one region (32) of reduced field strength at the support surface relative to a field strength of the magnetic field at the support surface outside said region, and drive means (36) for moving each region of reduced field strength relative to the support surface in a direction having a component in the selected direction.

DEVICE FOR TRANSPORTING PARTICLES OF MAGNETIC MATERIAL

The present invention relates to a device for transporting particles of a magnetic material in a selected direction. There are various fields of technology in which it is desired to transport particles of a magnetic material, for example continuous separation
5 of paramagnetic particles from a stream of fluid or continuous grid cleaning operations. In the description hereinafter, particles of a magnetic material are understood to be particles which are attracted by a magnet which induces a magnetic field extending into the
10 area where the particles are present.

Accordingly it is an object of the invention to provide a device for transporting particles of a magnetic material in a selected direction.

15 The device according to the invention comprises:
- a support member having a support surface for supporting the particles, the support surface extending in the selected direction;
- a magnet arranged to generate a magnetic field
20 retaining the magnetic particles on the support surface, the magnetic field having at least one region of reduced field strength at the support surface relative to a field strength of the magnetic field at the support surface outside said region; and
25 - drive means for moving each region of reduced field strength relative to the support surface in a direction having a component in the selected direction.

It is thereby achieved that, when particles of a magnetic material are supplied to the support surface,
30 the magnetic forces exerted to the particles are lower at the region of reduced field strength than outside said

region. Thus, the particles tend to adhere stronger to the surface outside said region than in said region, and by moving the region of reduced field strength relative to the support surface, the particles tend to follow such movement. The magnetic material can be, for example, a material having ferromagnetic, ferrimagnetic or paramagnetic properties.

In an attractive embodiment of the invention said particles are abrasive particles and the device forms part of a tool for excavating an object, the tool including a jetting system having a mixing chamber provided with a first inlet for a fluid, a second inlet for abrasive particles and an outlet nozzle arranged to jet a stream of fluid and abrasive particles against the object during excavating the object with the tool, and wherein the device is arranged so that the support surface is exposed to said stream downstream impingement of the stream against the object and that the particles are transported by the device towards said second inlet.

Suitably the tool forms a drilling tool for drilling a borehole in an earth formation, and wherein the object forms the wall or the bottom of the borehole.

Alternatively the tool forms a milling tool for milling an opening in a wellbore tubular, and wherein the object forms the wall of the wellbore tubular.

It is preferred that the stream flows along the device (downstream impingement against the object) through a conduit of non-magnetic material.

The invention will be described hereinafter in more detail and by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 schematically shows a perspective view of an embodiment of the device of the invention;

Fig. 2 schematically shows a magnet used in the embodiment of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 schematically shows an alternative magnet used in the embodiment of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 schematically shows a side view, partially in cross-section, of a drilling tool in which the device of the invention is incorporated; and

Fig. 5 schematically shows an assembly of magnets used in the embodiment of Fig. 1.

In the Figures like reference numerals relate to like components.

In Fig. 1 is shown a cylindrical magnet 1 concentrically arranged in a cylindrical sleeve 2. The magnet 1 is at its outer surface provided with a number of helical grooves 3. The magnet 1 has a central longitudinal axis 4 about which the magnet 1 is rotatable relative to the sleeve 2. The spacing between the magnet 1 and the sleeve 2 is smaller than the width of each groove 3.

In Fig. 2 the magnet 1 is shown when removed from the sleeve 2.

In Fig. 3 is shown an alternative magnet 5 for application in sleeve 2, which magnet 5 is largely similar to the magnet 1, except that the magnet 5 has helical grooves 6 which change helical orientation at the axial centre of the sleeve. Similarly to the magnet 1, the magnet 5 is rotatable relative to the sleeve 2 about the longitudinal axis 4.

Referring to Fig. 4 there is shown a drilling tool 7 connected to the lower end of a drill string (not shown) extending into a borehole 8 formed in an earth formation 9. The drilling tool includes an elongate housing 10 having a longitudinal drilling fluid passage 11 at one end thereof in fluid communication with a drilling fluid channel provided in the drill string and at the other end thereof in fluid communication with a mixing chamber 12 via a drilling fluid inlet 14. The

mixing chamber is in fluid communication with an inlet for abrasive particles 16 and with an outlet nozzle 18 arranged to jet a stream of drilling fluid and abrasive particles against the earth formation 9 during drilling with the drilling tool 7 in the borehole 8. The outlet nozzle is arranged inclined relative to the longitudinal direction of the drilling tool at an inclination angle of 15-30° relative to vertical, preferably about 21°. The lower end of the housing 10 is provided with a support leg 19 for supporting the drilling tool 7 on the bottom of the borehole 8.

A cylindrical device 20 for transporting abrasive particles is connected to the housing 9 and extends substantially parallel to the drilling fluid passage 11. The device 20 includes a cylindrical sleeve 21 fixedly arranged relative to the housing 10 and provided with guide members in the form of two plates 24a, 24b of non-magnetic material arranged in a helical arrangement around the sleeve 21. The plate 24a has a lower end arranged near the inlet 16 for abrasive particles.

Referring also to Fig. 5 a cylindrical magnet 28 formed of three smaller magnets 28a, 28b, 28c stacked together, is concentrically arranged within the sleeve 21. The magnet 28 has a central longitudinal axis 30 and is rotatable relative to the sleeve 21 about the central longitudinal axis 30. Each magnet 28a, 28b, 28c has diametrically opposed N and S poles, and the magnets are stacked in a manner that adjacent magnets have oppositely oriented N-S directions. A number of helical grooves 32 is provided in the outer surface of the magnet 28 (in Fig. 1 the magnet 28 and the grooves 32 are partially shown in phantom lines). The helical orientation of the grooves 32 is opposite to the helical orientation of the plates 24a, 24b. A short tapered

section 34 is provided at the lower end of magnet 28a in a manner that the inlet 16 for abrasive particles provides fluid communication between the outer surface of the tapered section 34 and the mixing chamber 12. An
5 electric motor 36 for rotating the magnet 28 is arranged above the magnet 28 and connected thereto via a drive shaft 38, which motor 36 is controlled by a control system (not shown) at surface via an electric wire (not shown) extending through the drill string. Alternatively
10 the motor can be controlled by a wireless control system provided with a battery package.

During normal use of the device shown in Fig. 1, the magnet 1 induces a magnetic field which extends to the outer surface of the sleeve 2. Due to the higher magnetic permeability of the magnet material than the less
15 magnetic material (gas, fluid or solid) in the grooves 3, the magnetic field lines tend to follow the material of the magnet rather than the material in the grooves 3. As a result the magnetic field strength is lower at sections
20 of the sleeve 2 which are located opposite the grooves 3 than at sections located opposite the magnet material in-between the grooves 3.

A motor (not shown) rotates the magnet 1 about its longitudinal axis 4 relative to the sleeve 2, and
25 simultaneously particles of a magnetic material are supplied to the outer surface of the sleeve 2. The particles are attracted to said outer surface by the magnetic forces from the magnet 1, whereby such forces are lower at the sections opposite the grooves 3 than at
30 the sections opposite the magnet material in-between the grooves where the field strength is higher. Due to rotation of the magnet the respective sections of lower and higher magnetic forces move in axial direction along the sleeve 2, thereby forcing the particles to follow

such axial movement. In this manner the particles are transported towards one end of the magnet.

Normal use of the alternative magnet 5 of Fig. 3 is similar to normal use of the magnet of Fig. 1, except
5 that the particles are transported by the magnetic forces towards the axial centre of the sleeve, or away from the centre depending on the rotation direction of the magnet, by virtue of the grooves changing helical orientation at the centre of the sleeve. Obviously the axial location at
10 which the helical grooves change orientation can be varied in accordance with the required location to which, or from which, the particles are to be transported.

During normal use of the drilling tool of Figs. 4, 5 a stream of drilling fluid is pumped by a suitable pump
15 (not shown) at surface, via the fluid channel of the drill string and the fluid passage 11 into the mixing chamber 12. During initial pumping, the stream is provided with a batch of abrasive particles of magnetic material such as steel shot or steel grid. The stream
20 flows from the mixing chamber 12 into the outlet nozzle 18 and is thereby jetted against the borehole bottom (indicated by reference sign 40). Simultaneously the drill string is rotated so that the borehole bottom is evenly eroded whereby, due to the inclined orientation
25 of the outlet nozzle 18, the borehole bottom 40 has a heap-shaped central part 42. The stream of fluid and abrasive particles flows from the borehole bottom 40 through the borehole 8 in upward direction and thereby passes along the sleeve 21.

30 Simultaneously with pumping of the stream of drilling fluid, the motor 36 is operated so as to rotate the magnet 28 via the drive shaft 38 in left-hand direction (when seen from the top of the drill string). Similarly to the embodiment of Figs. 1-3, the magnet 28 induces a
35 magnetic field which extends to the outer surface of the

sleeve 21. Due to the higher magnetic permeability of the magnet material than the material (or vacuum) in the grooves 32, the magnetic field lines tend to follow the material of the magnet thereof rather than the air in the grooves 32. As a result the magnetic field strength is lower at sections of the sleeve 21 which are located opposite the grooves 32 than at sections located opposite the magnet material in-between the grooves 32.

As the stream passes along the sleeve 21, the abrasive particles in the stream are separated out from the stream by the magnetic forces from the magnet 28 which attract the particles onto the outer surface of the sleeve 21. The stream of drilling fluid, which is now substantially free from abrasive particles, flows further through the borehole 8 to the pump at surface and is recirculated through the drill string after removal of the drill cuttings.

The magnetic forces exerted to the abrasive particles are lower at the sections opposite the grooves 32 than at the sections opposite the magnet material in-between the grooves 32 where the field strength is higher. Due to rotation of the magnet 28 the respective sections of lower and higher magnetic forces move in downward direction, thereby forcing the particles to follow such downward movement. The plates 24a, 24b guide the particles in a downwardly spiralling movement along the outer surface of the sleeve 21. As the particles arrive at the inlet 16, the stream of drilling fluid flowing into the mixing chamber 12 again entrains the particles. In a next cycle the abrasive particles are again jetted against the borehole bottom and subsequently flow in upward direction through the borehole. The cycle is then repeated continuously. In this manner it is achieved the drill string/pumping equipment is substantially free from damage by the abrasive particles as these circulate

through the lower part of the drill string only, while the drilling fluid circulates through the entire drill string and pumping equipment. In case a small fraction of the particles flows through the borehole to surface, such
5 fraction can again be inserted via the stream of fluid flowing through the drill string.

Instead of the grooves of the magnetic containing a gas, fluid or solid, there can be vacuum in the grooves.

C L A I M S

1. A device for transporting particles of a magnetic material in a selected direction, the device comprising:
- a support member having a support surface for supporting the particles, the support surface extending
5 in the selected direction;
 - a magnet arranged to generate a magnetic field retaining the magnetic particles on the support surface, the magnetic field having at least one region of reduced field strength at the support surface relative to a field
10 strength of the magnetic field at the support surface outside said region; and
 - drive means for moving each region of reduced field strength relative to the support surface in a direction having a component in the selected direction.
- 15 2. The device of claim 1, wherein the magnet is a permanent magnet, and each region of reduced field strength corresponds to a region of reduced magnetic permeability in at least one of the magnet and a space between the magnet and the support surface.
- 20 3. The device of claim 2, wherein each region of reduced field strength corresponds to a recess provided in the outer surface of the magnet.
4. The device of claim 3, wherein the magnet is substantially cylindrical and each recess is formed by a
25 helical groove provided in the magnet.
5. The device of claim 4, comprising a first said helical groove extending between a selected axial position at the magnet and one end of the cylindrical magnet, and a second said helical groove extending
30 between the selected axial position and the other end of

the cylindrical magnet, said helical grooves having opposite orientations.

5 6. The device of claim 4 or 5, wherein the support member forms a substantially cylindrical sleeve concentrically arranged around the magnet.

7. The device of claim 6, wherein the drive means includes a motor for rotating the magnet about its central longitudinal axis relative to the sleeve.

10 8. The device of claim 6 or 7, wherein the sleeve is provided with a guide surface extending in a helical shape around the sleeve and being oppositely oriented relative to the orientation of the helical groove opposite the guide surface.

15 9. The device of any one of claims 1-8, wherein said particles are abrasive particles and the device forms part of a tool for excavating an object, the tool including a jetting system having a mixing chamber provided with a first inlet for a fluid, a second inlet for abrasive particles and an outlet nozzle arranged to
20 jet a stream of fluid and abrasive particles against the object during excavating the object with the tool, and wherein the device is arranged so that the support surface is exposed to said stream downstream impingement of the stream against the object and that the particles
25 are transported by the device towards said second inlet.

10. The device of claim 9, wherein the tool forms a drilling tool for drilling a borehole in an earth formation, and wherein the object forms the wall or the bottom of the borehole.

30 11. The device of claim 9, wherein the tool forms a milling tool for milling an opening in a wellbore tubular, and wherein the object forms the wall of the wellbore tubular.

35 12. The device of claim 10 or 11 when dependent on claim 6, wherein the device is arranged so that the

central longitudinal axis of the sleeve extends substantially in longitudinal direction of the borehole during operation of the tool in the borehole.

13. The device substantially as described hereinbefore
5 with reference to the accompanying drawings.

1/2

Fig.1.

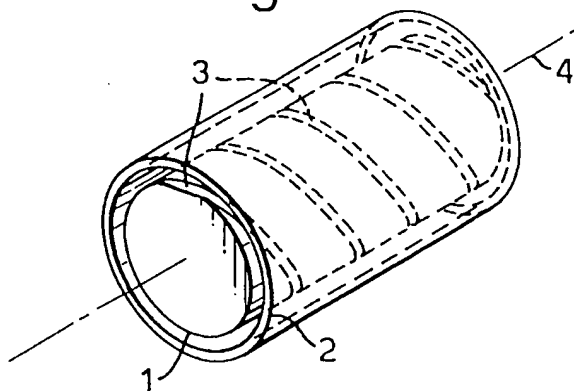


Fig.2.

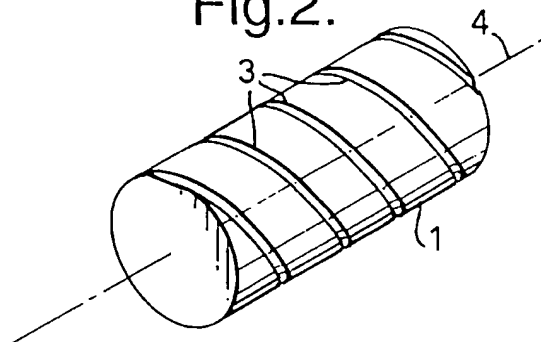
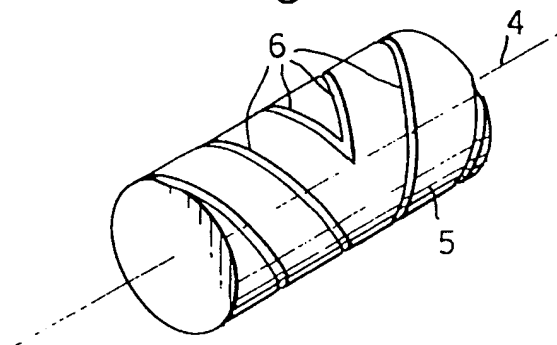


Fig.3.



2/2

Fig.4.

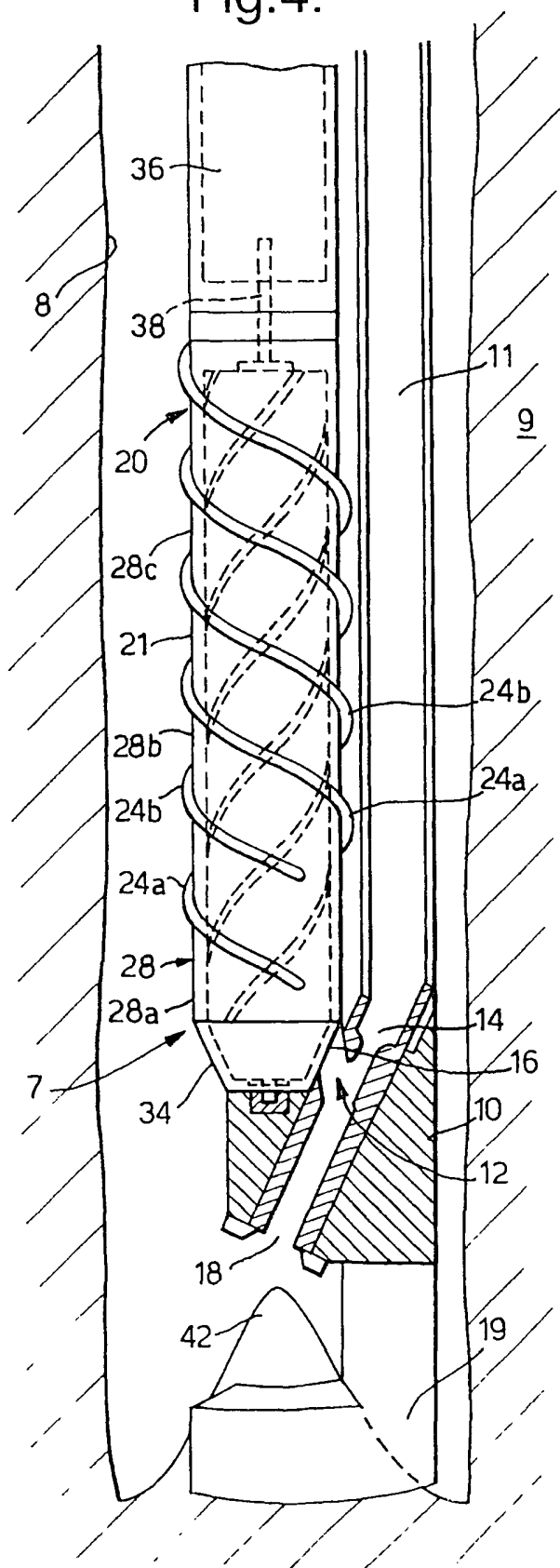
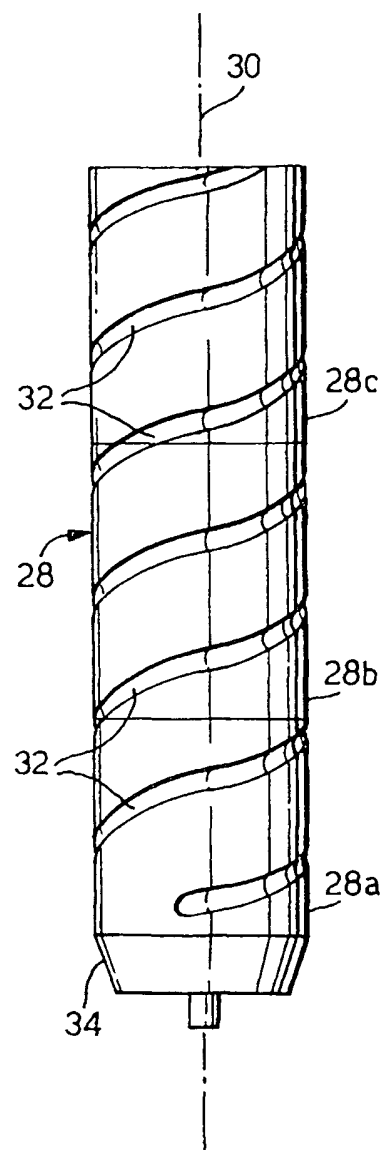


Fig.5.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern Application No
PCT, LI 01/12575A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 B65G54/02 E21B7/18 B03C1/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 B23Q B65G E21B B03C B24C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 1 000 663 A (ALLGAIER WERKE GMBH) 17 May 2000 (2000-05-17)	1-4,6,7
Y	column 2, line 6 - column 3, line 23 figures	5,8
X	US 5 586 848 A (SUWIJN PAUL W) 24 December 1996 (1996-12-24) column 5, line 36 - line 49 figures 2,3,5	1-3
X	US 2 913 113 A (GILLETTE SIDNEY G) 17 November 1959 (1959-11-17)	1-3
A	column 2, line 41 - column 3, line 20 figures 4,6	4,6,7
	--- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C☒ Patent family members are listed in annex

* Special categories of cited documents:

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the International filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

8 document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 March 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

18/03/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P. B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel (+31-70) 340-2040 Fax 31 651 epo nl
Fax (+31-70) 340 3016

Authorized officer

Breare, D

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter Application No
PC. 01/12575

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No
X	DE 298 03 676 U (CHIANG HUNG LI) 23 April 1998 (1998-04-23)	1-3
A	page 6, line 3 -page 7, line 23 figures 1-4 ---	4
X	EP 0 763 489 A (SHIMONISHI SEISAKUSYO CO LTD) 19 March 1997 (1997-03-19)	1,2
Y	column 1, line 29 - line 42	8
A	column 12, line 56 -column 15, line 41 column 23, line 14 - line 38 figures 1-4,20,32 ---	6,7
X	US 4 550 068 A (BROOKS JEFFREY B ET AL) 29 October 1985 (1985-10-29)	1,2
A	column 5, line 19 - line 53 column 11, line 48 -column 12, line 9 column 13, line 33 - line 38 figures 5,9 ---	6,7
X	US 3 952 857 A (NAZUKA IWA0) 27 April 1976 (1976-04-27)	1,2
A	column 2, line 4 -column 3, line 14 column 4, line 11 - line 19 figures 1-3,6,7 ---	8
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1996, no. 11, 29 November 1996 (1996-11-29) -& JP 08 168935 A (ENSHU LTD), 2 July 1996 (1996-07-02) abstract; figures ---	5
A	US 3 759 367 A (ELLIOTT E) 18 September 1973 (1973-09-18) column 2, line 20 - line 67 figure 1 ---	8
A	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 198309 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class H01, AN 1983-22245K XP002163084 DOROFEEV YURIJ V ET AL: "Flushing Fluid Separator for Erosion Borehole Drilling" -& SU 924 334 A (KB POLT INST KUJBYSHEVA), 30 April 1982 (1982-04-30) abstract; figures ---	1-4,6,9, 10

-/--

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PC1, L 01/12575

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
A	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 200001 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class H01, AN 2000-011503 XP002163085 -& RU 2 114 274 C (ZUBKOVA T N), 27 June 1998 (1998-06-27) abstract -----	1,9
A	WO 99 22112 A (BAKER HUGHES INC) 6 May 1999 (1999-05-06) page 7, line 7 - line 11 figure 4 -----	1,9
A	US 4 534 427 A (WANG FUN-DEN ET AL) 13 August 1985 (1985-08-13) column 5, line 12 -column 7, line 53 column 11, line 55 -column 12, line 24 column 9, line 35 - line 45 figures 1-4,6 -----	1,9
P,A	WO 00 66872 A (SHELL CANADA LTD ;SHELL INT RESEARCH (NL)) 9 November 2000 (2000-11-09) page 4, line 18 -page 11, line 7 figures -----	9-12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

nation on patent family members

Inter: I Application No

PC1/CT 01/12575

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 1000663	A	17-05-2000	DE 19852142 A1 EP 1000663 A1	25-05-2000 17-05-2000
US 5586848	A	24-12-1996	AU 692101 B2 AU 5630496 A BR 9608443 A CA 2216960 A1 CN 1183070 A EP 0823868 A1 JP 11504866 T WO 9634720 A1	28-05-1998 21-11-1996 17-02-1999 07-11-1996 27-05-1998 18-02-1998 11-05-1999 07-11-1996
US 2913113	A	17-11-1959	NONE	
DE 29803676	U	23-04-1998	DE 29803676 U1	23-04-1998
EP 0763489	A	19-03-1997	JP 9077256 A JP 3130251 B2 JP 9328229 A JP 9328230 A EP 0763489 A1 US 5862905 A	25-03-1997 31-01-2001 22-12-1997 22-12-1997 19-03-1997 26-01-1999
US 4550068	A	29-10-1985	AT 38102 T CA 1230368 A1 DE 3565730 D1 EP 0150808 A1 JP 60159873 A	15-11-1988 15-12-1987 24-11-1988 07-08-1985 21-08-1985
US 3952857	A	27-04-1976	JP 50125368 A CH 583607 A5 DD 114935 A5 DE 2438972 A1	02-10-1975 14-01-1977 05-09-1975 25-09-1975
JP 08168935	A	02-07-1996	NONE	
US 3759367	A	18-09-1973	NONE	
SU 924334	A	30-04-1982	SU 924334 A1	30-04-1982
RU 2114274	C	27-06-1998	RU 2114274 C1	27-06-1998
WO 9922112	A	06-05-1999	AU 1282399 A GB 2336614 A ,B NO 993175 A WO 9922112 A1 US 6176311 B1	17-05-1999 27-10-1999 25-08-1999 06-05-1999 23-01-2001
US 4534427	A	13-08-1985	NONE	
WO 0066872	A	09-11-2000	AU 4564300 A BR 0010111 A WO 0066872 A1 EP 1175546 A1 NO 20015170 A	17-11-2000 19-02-2002 09-11-2000 30-01-2002 23-10-2001